WHOLE NO. 9261.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19, 1862.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Effect of Gen. McClellan's Disclosures Before the Congressional War Committee.

No Furloyaghs to be Granted to the farmy of the Potomac.

Vaval Operations on the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts.

Official Reports of the Affair at Fort Pickens, the Expedition to Biloxi, and the Burning of a Rebel Lightship.

The Bill Before Congress to Enforce the Collection of Taxes and to Liberate

and Colonize Slaves,

THE POSITION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEP. Someral McClellan's firm and diguisted position taken fore the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, a produced the most wonderful change in his favor. man of wonderful genius and great executive ability The tone of public sentiment towards General McClellar s altogether changed, growing out of the sudden "right out face" of certain Congressmen towards him since appearance before the committee. Men who claim to lan for weeks in a manner that would be unbecoming in boys, majory because they did not understand all his secrets; and, secondly, because the committee failed to obtain from one of McClellan's generals a statement of the plans of the General-in-Chief. The General alluded to, when called before the committee, as asked if he had ever been invited by Genera Ciellan to a council of war? He replied that he had. COMMITTERMAN-Do you think General McClellan has

COMMITTEEMAN-Has be ever submitted his plans to any ncil of war that you have attended?

COMMITIREMAN-Will you please state to the committee

GENERAL-No, sir; not until 1 am ordered to do so by

lenly to the consideration of the fact that they addling with affairs that did not concern them, ad about which they had no business to interfere. The ieneral in question was discharged, and returned over the Long Bridge to the headquarters of his division

ing and dissatisfaction at the inactivity of ing before the evidence of energetic prepara who were wont to murmur at the seeming delay, uson for which they did not understand, now begin ceive a glimmering of the wisdom of preparation cans of insuring success. Confidence in the Com-ng General is constantly increasing.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS.

owing have been issued from headquarters.—

The following have been issued from headquarters—
CIRCULAR.

HEADQUANTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1862.

L—The attention of division, brigade and independent combattles are supplied with combustible materials for the purpose of firing the vessel. The gig was under the commanders, is again specially invited to the service mand of acting Master Henry L. Starges, and the public business caused by permitting applicants to present their papers in person at these bead-command of orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the order of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the 'the Orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the orders, No. 9, of 1861, and the Circular of the order in command of the boast I gather he following particulars:—

The boasts pulled with the vessel. The gig was under the command of Acting Master Henry L. Starges, and be the commander of a cutter was alongside the light vessel else laid off on her oars, roady to support her in the event of an attack beautiful the orders in command of the boasts pulled in together until they got within a short distance of the light vessel, on the off side of her from Fort Caswell. The outter the pulled under the starges of the light vessel, on the off side of her from Fort Caswell. The outter the pulled under the starges of the light vessel, on the off side of her from Fort Caswell. The outter the pulled under the starges of the light vessel, on the off side of her from Fort Caswell. The outter the pulled under t permission is granted to apply in person at headquar-ters. Army of the Potomac." Except in such cases and a this mode, it is desired that no passes be granted to effects or soldiers to visit these headquarters for the purpose of fasilitating analysis.

purpose of facilitating applications, or to accertain their result.

II.—The exigencies of the service demand that every effect and soldier of this army, able to do duty, should now be at his post. The Commanding General, therefore, deems it necessary to direct, that unless by reason of sickness, upon medical certificate, no leaves of absence or furloughs shall be granted at the present time, except in urgent and exceptional cases, where the necessity for the indulgence must be clearly set forth in the application. It is proper to remark that many of the reasons for which leaves of absence and furloughs have heretofred been granted, cannot now be allowed.

By command of Major General McCLELLAN.

By CHILAMS, Assistant Adjutant General.

RICHARD B, IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

RICHARD B. IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

HEADQ: ARIERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

L.—Faragraph 1,250, Revised Army Regulation of 1861, requires that when a solider is placed in a general begital his company commander shall certify and send to the hospital his descriptive list and account of pay and clothing, containing all necessary information relating to his account with the United States. Hereafter, com; any commanders must comply in all cases with this provision, as its neglect proves a serious injury to the moldiers and an embarrassment to the service.

II.—The duplicate report of forage issued to officers, required by General Orders No. 57, of 1861, from these beadquarters to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General, will be sent instead to the Paymaster General. By command of Major General McCleELLAN.

S. WILLIASS, Assistant Adjutant General.

ROUGH IRWIN, Aid-de-Camp.

DEPECTION OF THE ARMY TRANSPORTATION DE

There was a general inspection of the Transportation nd wagons and teams were reviewed in one body They were formed in detachments three abreast, and moved with great regularity. The appointments were ning of the teamsters. These constitute a large hody sen, who are notoriously uncontrollabe and disorgan-

Mr. Cameron continued to act as Secretary of War to-day, surrendering his portfolio to Mr. Stanton this even-ing. The latter will assume the duties of the office to-

Gen. Cameron will remain in Washington some days and visit his home before departing for Russia. ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL BATTERIES ON THE LOWER

Firing down the Potomac was heard last night between Seven and twelve o'clock. It has since been ascertained that the rebel batteries had opened on Gen. Hooker's command on the Maryland shore, but without damage. ere out along the Maryland and Virginia shores, proba

An official report from Major General Halleck, of Mis-gouri, says that Major Hubbard's cavalry attacked a rebel force of nine hundred men at Silver creek, in Moward county, under Colonel Poindexter, on the 16th instant and routed them. The loss of the enemy was eteen wounded. Our force also captured one hundred and sixty horses, sixty wagons, one hundred and

J. H. Cole, recently appointed by the Governor of Michigan Major of the Fourth Michigan regiment, Colonel Woodbury, to-day reported himself for duty. He is a prominent citizen of Adrian, and for years has been cash-

ler of a leading bank in that city. He brought with him

LIEUT. TRENCHARD'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE STEAMER RHODE ISLAND TO THE GULF AND ATLANTIC PORTS, ETC. Lieutement Trenchard, commanding the United States atlanter Rhode Island, writes, under date of Hampton

January 16, 1862, as follows:-

on her usual voyage to the blockading vessels, reaching Galveston, Texas, the position of the last vessels, on the 27th ult., touching at all ports in the pessession of the United States en route there, and leaving Gaiveston on Commander Smith, with the steamers New London, Water Witch and the captured steamer Lewis, with a de-tachment of seamen, left Ship Island for Mississipp, Sound, with a view of cutting out some schooners an-

inst., Colonel Brown opened fire on the reses seamer Time, which had attempted to land supplies at the Navy Yard. The fire from Fort Pickens was at once replied to by the batteries on the other side, and a brisk bombard-ment kept up until six P. M., when Fort Pickens coased firing until between ten and eleven P. M., when a few fire to a line of storehouses recently built in the rear of the officers' quarters. The fire was so extensive that the renection from it was seen at the distance of thirty-five miles seaward. The rebels continued firing at intervals during the night. Early on the morning of the 2d inst. Fort Pickens fired a few shells, which not being responded to by the rebel batteries, the bombardment ceased. No one was injured at Fort Pickens, and the loss on the opposite side had not been ascertained. At the request of Col. Brown, a passage was given to six rebel deserters, prisoners, and three discharged United States soldiers from Fort Pickens.

leaving there on the morning of the 12th. The steamer Connecticut arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 11th. A heavy northeast gale was experienced, com-mencing on the 18th, off Cape Lookout, and lasting over thirty-six hours. This, together with thick weather, prevented communication at Hatteras Inlet, and tended

Eighty vessels have been supplied during the late voy-

previous one. serters from the rebels received at Fort Pickens. The prisoners consist of the crew of the prize schooner Venus, and are as follows:—Andrew Nelson, Peter Hansen, Edward Zechler, C. P. Hanes, Jacob Johnson, Charles East mead, Charles Smith and Jacob Judes; and J. S. Bryant and J. J. Colson, from Port Royal, S. C. The desertors are as follows:—Joseph Parker, Charles Calahan, Albert Hennesy, James Smith, Timothy Conovan, Edwin English Daniel Harrington and John King, of Tatnall's fleet;

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE DESTRUCTION OF A LIGHT SHIP ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST.

The following report has just been received at the

Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER MOUNT VERNON, 1

CITY WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31, 1861.

Six—I have to report to you that having observed that the rebels, made use of a lightship, which was formerly on the Frying Pan Shoals, as abencon for guiding vessels in and cut of the har bor, and for the purpose of anopying us by hoisting lights at night, I determined to take advantage of a lassy night, with the wind of shore, to effect her destruction. I therefore sent the cutter and gig last night at midnight to destroy her if possible. The cutter lad command of acting Master Alick Allen, with Mr. John P. Foote, coast pilot, and a crew of twe mon, who were all well armed. This boat was also well supplied with combustible materials for the purpose of firing the vessel. The gig was under the command of acting Master Henry I. Sturges, and had a crew of six men, who were also well armed. In going in this two took the lear, and while the cutter was alongside the light vessel she laid off on her oars, roady to support her in the event of an attack being made. From the officers in command of the boats I gather he following particulars:—

The boats pulled in together until they get within a short distance of the light vessel, on the off side of her from Fort Caswell. The outter then pulled under the starboard quarter of the vossel, and by the assistance of a rope found hanging there two officers, a boatswain's mate and a quartermaster climbed on board. They found that she was quite deserted, and that carpenters had recently been at work on her putting up additional

hazardous duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. S. GLISSON, Commander, U. S. N.
To Flag Officer L. M. Goldsbookers, commanding the
Atlantic blockading squadren.

ITS CONSEQUENCES.
In consequence of the strike among the workmen at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the steamer Rhode Island, which arrived at that yard for repairs on Thursday, ha been ordered to Boston. If the strike continues all the elsewhere. There are twenty five bundred men in the tinues is a loss of twenty-five hundred days' work to the government. Men who will thus cripple the government.

little less than murder. The killing of private Resecrans of the Fifth Michigan, near Pohick creek, the other day was an analogous case. Our pickets and scouting parties are prohibited from shooting the enemy's pickets, ex-cept first fired upon by them. The orders on this point are peremptory. These orders are humane and wise because the shooting of an occasional individual, whereby no practical benefit can be gained, only brings lasti

General Jameson's brigade was drilled recently by Colonel McKnight, of the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania regiment. The idea of having the Colonel of each regiment, in his turn, occasionally drill the brigado, is an excellent one. It affords him opportunities for becoming practically familiar with brigade managuares on the field, and renders him better qualified to take immediate command in an emergency, such, for instance as where a General is wounded on the battle field. The

CONFISCATION OF LIQUOR. A dispenser of contraband liquors among the camps in Gen. Porter's division on Wednesday found his occupation suddenly gone, and with it fifty nine bottles of whiskey, a fine horse and a good rockaway. Captain O'Isary, of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, found him driving a profitable trade, exchanging his bottles of ardent for soldiers' earnings, and arrested him. The man, who gives is name as Daniel Couliff, was put in the guard house his liquor turned over to the Hospital Department, and

Springfield rifles were on Wednesday given to the Fourth ichigan and Sixty-second Pennsylvania regiments, of Gen. Morell's brigade, in exchange for old army muskets, with which they have been obliged to content themselves since their enlistment. The boys are immensely pleased with the change. Two members of the Fourth Michigan experimented with their new arms upon a target five inches in diameter, at a distance of thirty-five rods. They snot thirty rounds each, of which number twenty-six his the target, and all came within a circle of eighteen

SKILPUL TARGET PRACTICE. A company of the Fourth Michigan regiment, Co. regiment, Colonel Black, had to-day, as Miner's Hill, a trial of skill at shooting with their new Springfield rife muskets. They shot at targets five inches in diameter, at a distance of four hundred yards, each company of one hundred men shooting one round, and all the shots being without rest. Both targets were completely riddled, and every shot fell within a radius of nineteen inches from the centre of the target.

With such closely contested shooting it was impossion award superiority to either company. Most of the members of these regiments are old hunters: They are proud of their new arms, and are burning with impatience to

THE WOUNDED IN THE BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE.

John Harris, of Company D, Ninth Pennsiyvania Reserves, wounded at the Dranesville battle, had his arm ed to-day, at General McCall's division hospi ed at this battle, who had to undergo amputation All of the remaining wounded, excepting seven, have been discharged from the hospital, and are now doing full duty. Among the latter is Lieutenant Colonel Kane, of the "Bucktail Rifles," who is entirely recovered, and is now in command of his regiment. The wounded still in the hospital are all doing well.

A PATRIOTIC PAMILY.

Mr. Wm. Miller, an old, wealthy and influential resident of Utica, was among the visiters to-day to Colonel McQuado's regimens, the Fourteenth New York Volunteers, attached to Gen. Morrell's brigade. He has three sons, a son-in-law and one grandson, in this regiment—all belonging to the same company. On being complimented by General Morrell for giving so many sons to the service of his county, he made the following renly..." I have only things to regret. First, that I have no more sone; se

were supposed to have been sent from Clarksburg.

ACCIDENT TO PAYMASTER ANDREWS. the thigh last night by falling while stepping on to the slippery pavement from his carriage. ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM RICHM

Two of the Yankee prisoners in Richmond escaped on onday. One of them was captured again.

The committee having this subject in charge refrained, during the recess, from proparing a Bankrupt bill, for the reason that the conflicting interests of the country would be likely to dissever and destroy it before it could get a outlines were preparing statements and memorials and outlines of bills expressive of their respective views; and the committee deemed it prudent to hear the suggestions of all the minds which had been turned to the subject, and then deduce from this and their own researches the best and safest system, for permanent use, which

The chairman of the committee on this contemplated law—If: Rescoe Conkling, of New York—imported, during the summer, the new English bankrupt law, which recently passed in Parliament and went into operation on the 4th of October last, and also the report of her latestyle commitmicance in connection with the bill. This subjects, with great research and learning. The English system, although far toward perfection, is too cumbrous administer, at all, a system so ponderous and complicated as that of Great Britain. The labors of the commit tee showed they determined to report a bill and to provide equitably for the debtor and creditor, by com-

ulsory as well as voluntary clauses. ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF. cal staff of the army, provides that the Surgeon General of the army shall have the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; that there shall be one Assistant that there shall be six Inspectors of Hospitals, with the ry; that all these appointments shall be taken from the senior surgeons of the United States army, unless disqualified by ago or other causes; that, in addition to the present number of medical officers of the army, there shall be added twenty Surgeons and twenty Assistant Surgeons, to be appointed and pronunder existing laws; that there shall be ed to the corps of medical cadets fifty others, making one ration per day; that there shall be added to the num ber of hospital stewards as many more as shall be conof brigade surgeons shall be one hundred and twenty. five, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned by the Surgeon General, to have the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and shall have precedence of shall be added to each regiment of cavalry two assistant Surgeon General, a surgeon or assistant surgeon becomes disqualified by age or incompetency for prometion to a higher grade, or unfitted for the performance of his pro-fessional duties, he shall be reported and retired under THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

All the bills and petitions on the subject of negro eman. cipation have been referred, for investigation and conchusets, of the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Bingham goes for total emancipation, while Mr. Thomas, being more conservative, takes an almost opposite view of the case. The other day Mr. Bingham made a speech, upon this subject of slavery; whereupon he replied that it was not his fault if a report had not been made. Now some of the representatives are inclined to think it is ex-tremely doubtful whether a report of any kind will be

Committee on Military Affairs, to enforce the collection f taxes, and to liberate the slaves of rebels and to colo nizo the same, provides:-

of tares, and to interact the slaves of rebels and to colo, nize the same, provides:—

That when in any State or Territory the peaceable collection of taxes, under the act of August 5, is impossible, in consequence of the rebellion, such State or Territory shall be charged with its proportion of the direct tax, according to its valuation by the last census; that the President shall, by proclamation, on or before the 22d of February next, designate the States and parts of States in which the peaceable collection of the government taxes is impracticable, and thereupon the general lots and parcels of ground shall become charged with their respective proportions of the tax without further proceedings; that if such taxes are not paid within sixty days, the title in fee simple of such lands shall thereupon vest in the United States; that any loyal citizen who may be divested in this manner of his title to lands may recover the same at any time within two years thereafter, upon making proof satisfactory to the United States Commissioners of his loyalty; that the inhabitants, of States or pertions of States or Territories declared to be in rebellion shall deliver to Commissioners upon eath a statement in writing of the amount of annual incomes such person derives from any kind of property, or any trade, profession or employment, carried on in the United States of elsewhere; and persons neglecting to make such state-

missioners may, instead of leasing, sell such lands at public auction, in stated parcels, to loyal citizens and persons who have served in the army or navy six months.

The remainder of the bill is as follows:—
SEC. 14.—From and after the peasage of this act all cales, assignments and transfers of the property, real and personal, of whatever kind, including lands, tone-ments, goods, chattels, services, moneys, stocks and candits, and every right and interest therein, held, owned, posacesed or enjoyed by any person or persons engaged in the present rebellion against the government of the United States, or in any way aiding or abetting such rebellion, and all assignments or transfers of any such property heretofore made by said persons in contemplation of engaging in such rebellion, shall be, and are hereby, declared null and void.

SEC. 15.—All persons held to service or labor, commonly called slaves, shall, if such service or labor be due to any person or persons or persons in any maner aiding or abetting such rebellion, whenever they shall be taken by the armed forces of the United States, or shall be brought to or shall voluntarily claim the protection of said forces, shall be deemed and taken to be captures of war, and be forever discharged from such service or labor and declared free persons and it shall be the duty of the aforesaid Commissioners to hear and determine in a summary manner the case of any person who may appear or be brought before them to claim the benefit of this act, and if it appear, by satisfactory proof, that the claim is well founded, a certificate stating that such person or persons to whom it is granted to freedom, not withstanding any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate or any person whatsoever, and at the discretion of the Commissioners. One certificate given to the person or persons to whom it is granted to freedom, not withstanding any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate or any person whatsoever, and at the discretion of the Commissioners, in each State, unde

commissioners; and for such services they and the aforesaid agents shall receive reasonable wages, to be fixed by
the Commissioners and paid at proper intervals, as they
shall determine.

Sec. 17—It shall be the duty of the commissioners in
each State to take charge of all persons liberated under
the provisions of this act, and employ them as in the foregoing section, or bind or indenture them as apprentices
to loyal proprietors of land or to mechanics, for terms not
exceeding five years, in case of persons over twenty-one
years of ago, and in case of persons under the age of
twenty-one years, for terms which shall expire before or
as goin as thoy shall attain the age of twenty-five years,
and he shall make such regulations, under the direction of
the President of the United States, for the government,
control and protection of such employees and apprentices
as may be humane, proper and expedient, and shall contract in their behalf with said proprietors or employors to pay reasonable wages for the labor
of said employes or apprentices, and suitably
ledge, elothe and subsist them, during their
term of employment or apprenticeship, and shall
require good security for the performance of said contracts, and the wages so reactived shall be paid over to
the government of the United States, to be held in trust
for the benefit of such employees or apprentices and expended as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 18—The President of the United States is hereby
authorized to acquire by purchase for the government of
the United States any lands or countries in Mexico, Central America or South America, or in the islands of the
Gulf of Mexico, or to acquire by treaty from the governments of any of said countries; and whenever any lands
shall have been as eacquired, or whenever the right of
settlement shall have been secured by treaty in any of
said lands, then the Fresident shall cause all the persons
who shall have been so acquired, or in which
the right of settlement has been as yearorder to the countries so acqui

the sales of the property formerly owned by rebels, real and personal, the title of which has been vested in the government of the United States for non-payment of taxes under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 19—Whenever the Lesialature of any State shall by law, liberate the slaves held in such State, the President of the United States is authorized and directed to accept such liberated slaves, and provide for them in some manner as directed in the case of slaves of rebels liberated under this act, and cause the same to be apprenticed and removed in the same manner; and in all States in which the slaves shall be liberated as aforesaid by the act of the State government, the President is directed to cause the property and cetates of robels, the titles to which shall have been vested in the government of the United States for non-payment of taxes, under the provisions of this act, within said States, to be sold, and the proceeds thereof divided into three equal shares and to be disposed of in the manner following, to wit:—One part shall be applied to pay the direct tax due from said State or States; one part to pay all losses incurred by loyal citizens by reason of the rebellion, including debts due and unpud by rebels to loyal citizons, and one part shall be applied to pay the loyal owners of the slaves liberated by the act of the government of said State or States.

Sec. 20—Whenever any negro or mulatto, who is now free and residing in any State of the United States shall desire to remove to the country or lands which the President shall acquire, or in which he shall have socured rights of settlement under the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the President to cause all such persons to be removed and placed in said country upon the same terms and cenditions, and with like guarantees as provided by this act for persons liberated under this act, shall be liable to any injured person for any damage occasioned thereby and for all malversation and corrupt conduct in office, he shall be liable to indi

AFFAIRS IN NEW GRANADA.

16th ult., has been received here, from which it appears that Mr. Burton, United States Minister, has proved very acceptable to the people and was fast winning friends.

Mosquera was full of indignation because he had not presented to him his credentials.

The important States of Cauca, Antioquia and Santan

der are yet out of the power of the usurper, and Boyaca was full of guerillas. Generals Reyes and Acosta, sent there by Mosussea, had been twice defeated. The gue rillas of Cundinamarca, who defeated the rebel General Victoria, had disbanded or retired. Governor Canal, of The legitimate President elect, Arboleda, is the Com mander-in-chief of Cauca and Antioquia, and was acting with the utmost energy and activity. He had under his

in Venezuela; had recognized the government of the in-surgents and was provoking war with that republic by enticing some of its provinces to join New Granada unde his command, employing for that purpose the exploded

humbug of the revival of Colombia.

The city of Bogota, and the negro States of Magdalens, Bolivar and Panama, continued under Mosquera's rule, calling themselves the United States of Colombia.

sight of the other, but that did not prevent him from

giving decrees and regulations by the dozen.

The constitutional troops and agents were acting with the authority of Senor Gutierrez, the incumbent to the Presidency according to the constitution until Senor Arboleda's election is confirmed by Congress.

Senor M. M. Mosquera, the General's brother, had refused to come to Washington to supersede Senor Hurtado, according to the carriers of the General.

ccording to the caprices of the General.

The Emperor of France has refused to receive Senor

Murillo, Mosquera's Minister, and Senor de Francisc continues to represent the legitimate national government in France and England.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

RECONNOISSANCE BY GENERAL GRANT

NEAR COLUMBUS.

16th inst., at nine o'clock P. M., says:-A heavy reconnoissance was made this afternoon by Gen. Grant and staff, with Osband's cavalry, resulting in getting reliable information of all the routes leading out of Columbus towards Blandville and other towns. A distance of over forty miles was made in six hours. No rebels were discovered, although at one time the reconsidering nexts were within five miles of Columbus noitering party were within five miles of Columbus

inst. They report 40,000 rebel troops at Columbus.

A gentleman, formerly of Lynn, Massachusetts, reached here from New Orleans last night. He had passes from Georgia to pass the rebel lines at New Madrid and Columbus. On Saturday the rebels were in the greatest perturbation on account of the movements of the troops from Cairo. The general opinion was that the troops were bound for the Tennessee river. The people in this section expect the direct calamities to fall on them in the coming struggle, but, as far as possible, take no sides since the Union troops have been in their midst.

Mr. Collins, of Boston, also arrived last night from New Orleans, which place he left eight days ago. He escaped by representing himself bearer of despate from the Eelgian Consul, but was detained two days at Columbus. He says that the feeling at the South is

getting more and more bitter every day.

A gentleman from Columbus reports that a United States war steamer fired into a French war steamer that was trying to run the blockade at New Orleans. Our

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Rolla, Jan. 18, 1862. will move westward, except one or two regiments t

The pickets of the enemy extend fourteen miles from Springfield, and the force of General Price is estimated at about 12,000 men. It is reported that General McIntosh s coming to his aid from Arkansas with large rein

A report has gained much currency here that Governor Gamble has resigned and gone to Washington and will there await his appointment by Acting Governor Hall to fill the seat of Trusten Polk in the Senate of the United

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

from an expedition to Bloomfield. It was a completencess. They captured forty of the enemy, among them one lieutenant colonel, one adjutant and three cap

reconnoissance up the Tennessee river to-day, and shelled a point just below Fort Henry, where a masked battery is supposed, but did not succeed in drawing its

There is noting of importance from below.

IMPORTANT NEWS, IF TRUE.

Reported Preparations for an Attack on Norfolk from Fortress Monroe. Fortuss Monros, Jan. 17, 1862.

It is confidently asserted to-day that General Wool has ent notice to General Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from that city.

down to-day, and she will, it is said, proceed to Elizabeth The Pensacola is also lying here, and every evidence of active naval operations are apparent.

Intelligence was received at Old Point last evening that heavy cannonading was heard at Norfolk, in the direction of Albemarie Sound, at nine o'cleck yesterday morning.

News from the Upper Potomac.

General Jackson has disappeared, with his whole force. It is believed that he has retired to Winchester. There are no rebel forces now known to be in Morga The weather is inclement and variable. The whole river

Arrival of the Rhode Island at Phila-

PHILADELPINA, Jan. 18, 1862.

The steamer Rhode Island arrived here last evening, via Fortress Monroe. She has on board the crew of the rebel chooner Venus, captured near Galveston; also the rebel tured in Barataria Pay by launches of the steamer South Carolina while he was on a pleasure excursion, having rebel Congressman Conrad, of Louisiana. He admits the prevalence of the Union sentiment in New Orleans, though it is not allowed to manifest itself there. The prisoners will be sent to New York.

The Gunboat Itasca at Key West.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1861.

The gunboat Itasca was at Key West when the Rhode Monroe the Itasca had her machinery slightly damaged in consequence of which she was twenty-one days in sailing to Key West. The Rhode Island will probably sail to-morrow for Boston.

PORTLAND, Jan. 18, 1862. this afternoon for Liverpool, with a full cargo and fifty-

Arrival of the Africa at Liverpool.

The steamship Africa, from New York, arrived at Liverpool January 7. Letters for the Burnside Expedition.
Mr. C. E. Stetson, Jr., satier to the Burnside expedition, will take charge of all letters up to Monday afternoon. All letters should be sent to him at the Astor House.

Outwater vs. The Mayor .- Order of special term af-Outwater vs. The Mayor —Order of special term af-firmed, with \$10 costs.

Field vs. Sherman.—Order of special term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

Fox vs. Heath.—Order of special term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Kangareo.—Mr Middleton and tw children, Mrs Ellen Mason, E W Ward, Mr Pendleton, Win-Pratt and lady, Geo Oakiey, J Cannield, wife and two chi dren; Geo D Brooks, As Cregan, Lewis Leond, Chas L Dei ty, John T Wann, M. Silva, Leon Silva, Captain Howard (Queen's messenger)—and others in the steerage.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Speculations at the South in Regard to the Burnside Expedition.

The Richmond Examiner on the Rebel Situation.

THE BOGUS CONFEDERACY CONGRESS.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Large Appropriation Needed for Post Office Deficiencies.

THE REBEL PRESS TO BE MUZZLED.

The Port of New Orleans Hermetically Scaled.

Aggregate Amount Raised for the Charleston Sufferers \$152,020.

Rebel Account of the Escape of the Pensacola.

Arrival of a British Steamer in Texas with a .

Cargo of Arms for the Rebels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17, 1862. Information has been received that the rebeis have abandoned Roanoke Island, in Pamlico Sound, and it is also

said to-day that they are preparing to evacuate Yorktown. The latter is not generally credited.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of Wednesday says that nothing has been heard of the Bürnside expedition and thinks it singular, if it left Old Point on Saturday

ot up to that time been sun tlemen in that city say that they heard on Tuesday even-ing heavy reports of cannonading towards the coast; but the editor thinks they were mistaken, as the dista

been heard there of the Burnside expedition since it left Old Point, and the editor professes to be at a less to know what may be its destination

The same paper announces that thirteen large steamers, loaded with troops, left Old Point on Thursday, and presumes that they are intended for another expedition to some other point.

The editor has been hoaxed, as no steamers but two,

delayed by the storm, containing the D'Epineiul Zouaves The prisoners from Richmond also say that up to the time they left, on Friday morning at eight o'clock, nothing had been heard from the Burnside expedition

ation to the expedition. NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

New Orleans Commercial Bulletin
Baton Rouge Daily Advocate.
Richmond Examinor.
Norfolk Day Book.
Montgomery Daily Advocate.
Richmond Dispatch.
From these

From these papers we collate the following highly teresting news from rebeldom. A HIGH COMPLISENT TO THE PEDERAL AUTHORITIES— GENERAL M'CLELLAN HAS JOHNSTON AND BEAU-RECOMMENDED-KENTUCKY TO BE THE STARTING

RECOMMENDED - RESTUCKY TO BE THE STARTING POINT, ETC.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 16.)

For a period uncertain in duration, whether of days, weeks or months, the season commands a trace. This is the true winter. The first campaign is ended, and a time has come when it is no longer unsafe to review results and consider with cander the situation of a raffals.

The campaign has been strictly defensive. We have getted nothing, for we have attempted no gain. That we have lost comparatively little of a scalar territory oring the latter six months is due only to the difficulties of invession in a country like this, the necessity for time to prepare haif a million of soldiers, the courage of the Scathern volunteers and the individual cowardice of the Northern merchanies. It is, however, undeniable that the defersive policy, besides the moral strain on an army that awaits repeated and end ess attack, and the exha stion of a country which is the scene of war, has given the enemy an uninterrupted opportunity to prepare a gigantic host and to arrange it at issure for the full trail of relative strength when the seasons permit the reaucuption of hostilities.